

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

The Hunting of the Buffalo. By E. DOUGLAS BRANCH. (New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1929. xi, 240 p. Illustrations. \$3.00.)

The trail of the buffalo runs through the whole story of the American frontier. The "long hunters" coming down the western slopes of the Alleghanies picked up the buffalo "trace" worn dusty by the thousands of hooves. A century later the trail played out among the sagebrush in the dry creek beds of eastern Montana, where the fragments of the great northern herd faced the rifles of the hunters for the last time. Indian, buckskin-clad Kentuckian, prairie pioneer, plainsman, hide-hunter, and sportsman followed the mighty hunt as it rolled westward. Around countless camp fires, hunters, red and white, recounted their experiences; and their tales, like those of all hunters, did not diminish with the telling. Travelers and sportsmen from the East and Europe repeated them and added to them their own adventures. To bring the more significant of all these tales together, to place them in their proper setting, and to relate them to the wider aspects of the westward movement is a worth-while task.

In his book *The Hunting of the Buffalo*, E. Douglas Branch has, to a considerable degree, accomplished this. True, nothing has been added to our general knowledge of the subject; indeed there is no evidence to show that the author had any intention of making any definitive contribution to western history. The materials used have long been easily available. He has, on the other hand, told his story enthusiastically and well. There is a freshness, a vigor, and an atmosphere of adventure in the pages that comes from an understanding of the frontier background of the narrative. To the reviewer the absence of long denunciations of the ruthless waste that the hunting of the buffalo involved is a relief. Propagandists and sentimentalists exhausted this aspect of the story years ago. (To the frontier mind the

extinction of the great herds that cumbered the plains was normal and inevitable. The author does well in accepting this point of view.

There is a tendency to draw conclusions based wholly on speculation, intriguing, to be sure, but hardly sound. It is more than doubtful that it ever entered the head of Grant's secretary of the interior that "the unpleasant currents of liberalism in Missouri" might be stopped by "opening up the buffalo range to the western farmers." Again the fact that stock-stealing in Wyoming was contemporaneous with the destruction of the northern herd by no means signifies that the hide-hunters turned horse thieves in Jackson's Hole or elsewhere. But why cavil? It is a grand yarn, excellently told, with passages that give evidence of great literary promise. The reader can forgive much of an author who can describe the declining Spanish Empire in America as "already a gouty, senile thing, sprawled over a vast area of sleepy inanition." The format of the book is excellent and the illustrations are well chosen and helpful.

ERNEST S. OSGOOD

Chippewa Customs (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, *Bulletins*, no. 86). By FRANCES DENSMORE. (Washington, 1929. xii, 204 p. Illustrations. \$1.60.)

For many years Miss Densmore has been collecting the characteristic songs and music of various Indian tribes in the United States, an enterprise that has given her many opportunities to acquire information about their customs and beliefs.

In this volume she has compiled with great care a vast amount of information bearing upon the daily life of the Chippewa, and its value is increased by the inclusion of a number of photographs of the Indians at their daily tasks. The building of a wigwam, the seining and drying of fish, the making of maple sugar, and various other activities are thus illustrated, as well as the articles with which the processes are carried on.

Valuable as is the record offered by this book, the historian could wish that it had been possible to work backward from present conditions and observances to the primitive period when white

influences had not effected such tremendous changes. The author has made some attempts to perform this difficult feat by quoting her Indian informants on the subject of methods pursued before the arrival of the white man. The information secured in this way is largely tradition, however, and needs to be supported by analytical studies.

The account of the history of the Chippewa tribe, which forms the introduction to the study, is so brief as to be almost misleading. For instance, though it is true that an agency was established for the Chippewa in 1822, yet the agent, Henry R. Schoolcraft, was stationed at Sault Ste. Marie, more than a thousand miles away from the haunts of the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa; and Lawrence Taliaferro, the Sioux agent at Fort Snelling from 1820 to 1840, actually had closer contacts with the Minnesota Chippewa than their official agent. Miss Densmore fails to discuss the great treaties negotiated at Prairie du Chien in 1825 and at Fort Snelling in 1837, though they are fully as significant as those mentioned.

The glossary, with explanations, covers twelve pages and is useful in connection with the reading of the volume, but its general value would have been increased by an alphabetical, instead of a topical, arrangement of the words.

Miss Densmore has done a valuable piece of work for posterity by collecting this material before the older Indians who know how to gain their livelihood from the forests and streams have all passed off the stage and before the old culture is completely submerged by the conquering white civilization. The book should be on general library reference shelves.

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK

Copper: Its Mining and Use by the Aborigines of the Lake Superior Region; Report of the McDonald-Massee Isle Royale Expedition, 1928 (Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee, *Bulletins*, vol. 10, no. 1). By GEORGE A. WEST. (Milwaukee, 1929. 184 p. Illustrations, maps.)

The author of this monograph is president of the board of trustees of the Milwaukee Public Museum, under the auspices of

which the McDonald-Massee Isle Royale expedition was made. It should be read in conjunction with the report of the 1924 expedition to the same island under Dr. Samuel A. Barrett, director of the museum.

Because of the inaccessibility of the group of islands known collectively as Isle Royale and the difficulty of conducting archeological excavations in their almost uninhabited wilderness of timber, swamp, and rock, little has been done towards solving the problems presented by the great number of aboriginal pits from which copper has been taken. The 1928 expedition made a general survey of the remains in various parts of the island and did a certain amount of exploratory digging. Perhaps the most important find was an ossuary at Point Houghton, from which the remains of at least twelve persons were removed. This discovery will furnish some clues to the identification of the people who worked the copper lodes on the island and offers promise that other finds will be made as intensive investigation progresses.

After giving some account of the methods pursued by these prehistoric miners, the author proceeds to classify by types the various forms of copper artifacts, on the basis of information derived from a study of the outstanding collections of the country. His illustrations of type specimens are very good and in attempting such a division he has done archeologists a real service. Unfortunately the descriptions do not always tally with the plates and some confusion results, but this is a minor matter. A slightly different grouping of the items in the various plates, so as to bring together all the specimens dealt with under a given heading, would have made the discussion easier to follow.

The monograph is a valuable addition to the small body of literature dealing with copper implements of the western area, and it is to be hoped that Mr. West, with the coöperation of the institutions and individuals possessing copper collections, will carry his investigations still further.

W. M. B.

Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927
(Sixty-ninth Congress, 2 session, *House Documents*, no. 783).
Compiled by ANSEL WOLD. (Washington, 1928. 1740 p.
Illustrations. \$4.50.)

As early as 1859 a general congressional directory, including both the current and preceding congresses, was issued, and there have been six later editions bringing this work up to date. These did not represent attempts to correct and revise the earlier sketches, however, but only to add new ones. Mr. Wold has grappled with the enormous problem of a general revision, with a view to correcting errors and supplementing incomplete records. The sketches, about nine thousand in number, are arranged alphabetically; they run generally from about 150 to 200 words in length; and they give in condensed form the outstanding facts, with emphasis upon positions held, in each individual's life, from birth to death and interment. Unfortunately they do not include any references to sources of information; they do not list published writings; and they give no hint of the personalities or of the significant achievements of the individuals discussed. For a biographical dictionary these are serious shortcomings; fortunately, however, the more important names will also be included in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, now in course of publication. The present work will always have considerable value for certain types of reference. It is convenient, for example, to have brief sketches in condensed form of every senator and representative from Minnesota from pioneer days down to the Sixty-ninth Congress. The usefulness of the work for reference is increased by the inclusion of lists of the executive officers for each presidential administration; a roll of the members of each session of Congress, with the names arranged by states; and a table showing the apportionment of representatives made in each census year.

T. C. B.

Marketing: A Farmer's Problem. By BENJAMIN F. GOLDSTEIN, A.B., LL.B., member of the Chicago bar. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1928. xiv, 330 p.)

The title of this volume is most misleading — it was obviously chosen for its selling value. The book is not directly concerned with the larger problem of agricultural marketing, but with the development of a system of state regulation of the Chicago grain trade. The author became interested in the subject while serving as special counsel for the grain marketing investigating committee of the Illinois legislature in 1927. In this study he tests the validity of the committee's conclusion that the disorganization existing in the Chicago grain market is the result of archaic laws.

The present body of law regulating the grain trade in Chicago is based, says the author, on the Illinois constitution of 1870. Article 13 of that constitution was adopted in response to a demand for the destruction of the virtual monopolies that were responsible for abuses in transportation and in the grain trade in Illinois. A system of regulation was established by the Granger legislation. Conditions that were so regulated soon changed, however. In the seventies Chicago had no serious competitor in the grain trade; by the nineties she was forced to fight for her position as a grain market. This development was the result in large measure of changes that had occurred in Chicago's hinterland. The wheat areas had shifted and new markets — Minneapolis, Duluth, Kansas City — had developed, which, with new shipping routes and methods, tended to eliminate Chicago as a factor in the moving of grain eastward. To meet this new situation Chicago was forced to decrease charges in the grain trade. The functions of storing and merchandising were consequently combined, and the public warehousemen became traders. This unfortunately gave the warehousemen an opportunity to profit by certain questionable practices harmful to others. Demands for reform arose and the supreme court of Illinois, invoking the constitution of 1870, declared it unconstitutional for public warehousemen to trade in grain stored in their own elevators. The author shows that the regulation of the new developments, rather than their destruction, would have been more in keeping with economic needs.

Conditions in Chicago became worse instead of better. Most of the public warehousemen gave up their right to do public storing, for as private warehousemen they were allowed to trade without regulation. Eventually they came to dominate the Chicago market. They won the upper hand over the few remaining public elevators and they gained control of the board of trade. Out of this situation grew the present evils in the Chicago market. The author maintains that any plan for remedying these evils must provide regulation consistent with existing economic conditions and needs in the Chicago market.

Anyone interested in the problem of regulating agricultural marketing agencies should find this book well worth reading. Its analysis of the development of the present system of regulation in Illinois is clear and apparently unbiased; and its treatment of the economic factors involved, though brief, is essentially sound. Material for the study has been drawn largely from laws and court decisions. For information on economic conditions the author has depended chiefly on the Federal Trade Commission's reports on the grain trade and on other official publications. A few excellent secondary studies, like Solon J. Buck's *Granger Movement*, have been used; some that would have been helpful have, however, been disregarded. The book is fully documented, but unfortunately it has no index. It is marred throughout by inexcusable errors, due apparently to careless proof reading.

HENRIETTA LARSON

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

Fifteen additions to the active membership of the society were made during the quarter ending June 30. The names of the new members, grouped by counties, follow :

CARVER: Anthony C. Wessale, Waconia.

HENNEPIN: Benjamin Drake, Charles B. Elliott, Mrs. Franklin G. Holbrook, Oliver D. Hutchinson, Carl W. Jones, Walter P. Quist, and Bergmann Richards, all of Minneapolis.

RAMSEY: Mrs. Georgia F. Blake, Dr. Karl Dedolph, Dr. Olga S. Hansen, Mrs. Thomas McDavitt, and Mary S. Willes, all of St. Paul.

STEARNS: Josephine V. Brower, St. Cloud.

NONRESIDENT: Leon T. Bulen of Missoula, Montana.

The society lost three active members by death during the three months ending June 30: W. Robert Mills of St. Paul, April 15; Mrs. Georgia F. Blake of St. Paul, April 27; and William O. Winston, Jr., of Minneapolis, June 18. The deaths of five other members have not previously been reported in this magazine: W. E. Parker of Wadena, October 29, 1928, and John M. Wulfing of St. Louis, January 28, 1929, both active members; and Hugh McMaster Kingery of Worthington, Ohio, February 20, 1927; George E. Howard of Lincoln, Nebraska, June 9, 1928; and Charles F. Lummis of Los Angeles, November 25, 1928, all corresponding members.

The Business and Professional Men's Post 332 of the American Legion, Minneapolis, and the American Legion Auxiliary of Pine City have become institutional members of the society during the quarter ending June 30. North High School of Minneapolis has become a subscriber to the society's publications and the Minneapolis Public Library has taken out fourteen subscriptions for its branch libraries.

Mr. Jacob Hodnefield, who has served as head of the accessions department of the society for the past eight years, has resigned

to accept a position as head of the reference division of the James J. Hill Reference Library in St. Paul. Miss Esther Jerabec has been appointed to fill the position thus vacated and will take up her work in September. She is a graduate of Macalester College, holds the degree of master of arts from the University of Minnesota, and has had extensive teaching and library experience. Miss Leone Ingram has resigned as cataloguer and will attend the library school of the University of Illinois during the coming year. Her position has been filled by the appointment of Miss Esther Johnson, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, who has studied library methods at the University of Illinois. Miss Johnson will take up her work on September 1. Another new appointment, which took effect on July 1, is that of Miss Elizabeth Hedberg, a graduate of the Johnson High School in St. Paul, as catalogue clerk.

The assistant superintendent, Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, resumed his duties on August 1 after a year's absence in Europe as a fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation of New York. Mr. Verne E. Chatelain, who has served as assistant superintendent during Dr. Blegen's absence, will return to Nebraska to resume in September his position as head of the department of history and social sciences in the State Teachers College at Peru.

Two members of the staff, Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts, and Miss Bertha L. Heilbron, assistant editor of this magazine, have gone abroad on leaves of absence for the summer months. From the middle of June until September, Miss Ethel B. Virtue, formerly curator of the manuscript division and now a teacher of Latin in the high school of Webster City, Iowa, will be in charge of the division. Miss Heilbron's position is occupied temporarily by Miss Livia Appel, formerly of the war records division.

Miss Alice E. Smith of St. Paul, formerly a special editorial assistant for the society, has been appointed curator of the department of maps and manuscripts of the Wisconsin Historical

Society. Readers of the magazine will recall her recent article on "The Sweetman Irish Colony" (*ante*, 9: 331-346).

The superintendent spoke on May 16 at the dedication of a marker erected at Champlin in honor of Louis Hennepin by the Minnesota Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists; he was present at the Conference on the History of the Trans-Mississippi West in Boulder, Colorado, in June (see *ante*, 209), and led a round-table discussion of the "Problem of Adequate Historical Collections." The curator of manuscripts addressed a recent meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association of Tuttle School, Minneapolis, on the subject of "Pioneer Women." The curator of the museum spoke on "Pioneer Life" to a class of students from Augsburg College, Minneapolis, on April 8, and on "County Historical Societies" to the Hennepin County Territorial Pioneers' Association in Minneapolis, on June 1. He also conducted a group of about a hundred students at the University of Minnesota summer session on a trip to Fort Snelling and Mendota on June 29.

ACCESSIONS

A photostatic copy of a letter written on November 20, 1804, by Beal N. Lewis describing a trip on the stage route from New Rochelle, New York, to New York City has been secured through the courtesy of Mr. Lewis Mann of St. Paul, the owner of the original. The letter contains an interesting description of Tom Paine, the author of *Common Sense*, who was a fellow traveler with Lewis.

A diary kept by Abner S. Goddard at New Diggings, Wisconsin, from February to April, 1850, has been added to the society's collection of Goddard Papers (see *ante*, 204). The record includes references to the prevalent "California fever" of the time.

A large and important collection of the papers of Nathan Butler, pioneer settler and civil engineer, has been presented by Mr. Donald Childs of Shakopee. Butler was a native of Maine who settled at St. Anthony Falls in 1856, and among the tasks that

fell to his lot was that of making extensive land surveys for the Great Northern Railroad. The papers consist of small diaries covering the period from 1859 to 1923; many surveyor's maps and plats; twenty-one books of surveying notes, relating mainly to regions in central and northwestern Minnesota; five books of log marks; nine volumes of records kept by Butler as land examiner; and many reminiscent articles on timber cruising, surveying, and exploring trips in the unsettled parts of Minnesota.

Probably careful examination would disclose numerous printed letters from Minnesota in eastern and midwestern newspapers from the fifties to the eighties. Dr. Charles O. Paullin recently sent the society a photostatic copy of one such letter, written by "H. M. T. S." from the Falls of St. Anthony on July 21, 1854, and published in the *Puritan Recorder* (Boston) for August 17 of that year. It contains a fervid romantic description of Lake Harriet, Minnehaha Falls, and other sights seen during "One Day in Minnesota." The manuscript of another letter of this type, written by Harry Woodsmall from Minneapolis in October, 1871, to the editor of the *Gosport Independent* (Indiana) has been added to the Curtis H. Pettit Papers by Mrs. George P. Douglas of Minneapolis. Minnehaha Falls is characterized by Woodsmall as "principally noted for having the largest reputation on a small capital of any falls in the world."

A file of notes embodying information gathered by Mr. Marion P. Satterlee of Minneapolis about the victims of the Sioux Outbreak has been presented to the society by the author. Upon these materials, which represent many years of investigation, Mr. Satterlee has based his various publications on the outbreak.

Two manuscript doctoral dissertations, Sister Eucharista Galvin's "Influence and Conditions Affecting the Settlement of Minnesota, 1837-1860" (University of Chicago) and Professor Hugh Graham's "Rise and Progress of Secondary Education in Minnesota" (University of Minnesota), have recently been presented to the society by the authors. Mention may also be made of two undergraduate papers, copies of which have been acquired, Carlton C. O. Qualey's "Norwegian Settlement in Minnesota, 1865-1875"

(St. Olaf College), and Margaret Slocumb's "Development of Daily Journalism in the Twin Cities" (University of Minnesota).

Several important additions have been made recently to the society's collection of church history materials. One is a partial file for the period from 1829 to 1909 of the *Home Missionary*, published by the American Home Missionary Society, known after 1874 as the Congregational Home Missionary Society. Included in it are numerous reports from missionaries stationed in Minnesota during the fifties and thereafter, which give much information, not only on religious conditions in the territory and the state, but also on pioneer conditions in general. Considerable material on the German Lutheran Church in America may be culled from *Kirchliche Mittheilungen aus und über Nord-Amerika*, of which the society has acquired a partial file for the period from 1843 to 1910. This periodical was founded at Nördlingen, Germany, in 1843 under the editorship of Wilhelm Löhe, noted Lutheran divine, and an associate; Löhe was much interested in the spiritual welfare of Germans who had emigrated to the United States and had established two schools for the training of missionaries to them. Many of the articles deal with church activities in the Northwest, though comparatively few relate specifically to Minnesota. A file for the period from 1868 to 1906 of *Budbæreren*, official organ of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and its successor, the Hauge Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod in America, is valuable for a study of Norwegian Lutheranism in the United States. A partial file for the period from 1882 to 1927 of a third Lutheran journal, the *Lutheran Church Review*, published at Philadelphia, has been presented to the society by the Lutheran Theological Seminary of that city.

Among additional books and papers of Edward D. Neill recently presented by his daughter, Miss Minnesota Neill, is the copy of the first edition of his *History of Minnesota* in which he made notes for revised editions. In the back of this volume was found an eighteenth-century French map of Louisiana and the course of the Mississippi River made by Guillaume Delisle. The society previously had photostats but no original copy of this map.

Five volumes, for the period from 1876 to 1881, of the *Press and Dakotian*, published at Yankton, Dakota Territory, have been added to the newspaper files of the society. This paper, which served a large district, contains much material of value for students of the history of the West, especially for those interested in early Dakota settlement.

Recent additions to the society's portrait collection include oil portraits of Pierre Bottineau and his son, Jean Baptiste Bottineau, gifts from Mrs. Marie L. B. Baldwin of Washington, D. C., a granddaughter of Pierre Bottineau; pastel portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haggerty of St. Paul, from their daughter, Mrs. James Clancy of St. Paul; and a group photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Hutchinson and their son, Oliver Dennet, taken in 1870 when they were prominent singers in Minnesota, from Mr. Oliver D. Hutchinson of Minneapolis.

A number of pencil sketches of the upper Mississippi region made by Augustus O. Moore in the early sixties (see *ante*, 8: 59) have been given to the society by his daughter, Mrs. Nina Moore Tiffany of St. Paul, and his sons, Mr. James L. Moore of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Mr. Elliott A. Moore of Redlands, California; and copies of several water-color paintings of Indians and of Wisconsin and Minnesota scenes by an Austrian artist, Jean Baptiste Wengler, were purchased from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. A collection of negatives of scenes in early St. Paul and its vicinity are the gift of the Artcraft Photo Company of St. Paul.

Among recent additions to the costume collection are a black silk gown dating from 1899 and a child's dress from 1850, received from Mrs. William C. Whitney of Minneapolis; a number of dresses from the estate of the late Mrs. Helen H. Upton dating from 1889 to 1900, from Mr. H. R. Upton of Dawson; and an ivory faille silk gown dating from 1886, given by Miss Anne Berryhill of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. S. S. Johnston of Minneapolis has presented a military coat worn by his grandfather as a member of General Wellington's bodyguard.

An album containing nearly two thousand postage stamps, most of them twentieth century issues, has been presented to the society by Mr. John J. Kelly, Jr., of St. Paul.

To the museum's collection of tools have been added a frow received from Mr. Nelson Flint of North St. Paul; a large number of carpenter's tools dating from 1852, from Mr. Sidney J. Stebbins of Morris; and a number of shoemaker's tools used in New Hampshire about 1825, from Mr. Frank Nutter of St. Paul.

A large number of rosaries and medals collected for their artistic merit by the late Mrs. Henry C. Burbank, formerly of St. Paul, have been presented by Mr. W. B. Mitchell of St. Cloud.

Twenty-one autograph letters written by noted American politicians have been presented by Mrs. Edward C. Dougan of St. Paul. They include letters from Ignatius Donnelly, Henry Wilson, Zachariah Chandler, Francis Blair, Jr., and others to Daniel Rohrer of St. Paul. Through Mrs. Dougan's courtesy a copy has been obtained of an unpublished Lincoln letter.

NEWS AND COMMENT

In the present age of realism it is a fair question whether or not American historical studies of pioneer life have succeeded in coming to grips with the truth. Has the tendency to idealize the life and achievements of the pioneers put an aura of romantic unreality over the history of the foundation period of the Middle West? Professor Allan Nevins of Columbia University complains of great difficulty in finding material for the use of eastern college students that will enable them to get a realistic conception of living conditions among the pioneers. In a paper entitled "Some Neglected Aspects of Settler Life," published in the *Proceedings* of the tenth annual Indiana history conference (*Indiana History Bulletin*, extra no. 2, May, 1929), he lists the following eight needs that have been impressed upon him by his teaching experience: careful analyses of the elements comprising the population of the pioneer West; realistic descriptions of life in log cabins; detailed examinations of the facts about the pioneer's selection of land with a view to answering such questions as why many settlers preferred wooded to prairie land; detailed analytical studies of such subjects as pioneer foods, health conditions, medicine, and speech. These and other aspects of pioneer life, according to Professor Nevins, "deserve more scientific treatment, more penetrating and realistic inspection, than they have received." It may be noted that Dr. Knut Gjerset and Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, the one an historian and the other a physician, have collaborated in a remarkably realistic study of "Health Conditions and the Practice of Medicine among the Early Norwegian Settlers, 1825-1865," published in the Norwegian-American Historical Association's *Studies and Records*, 1: 1-59 (Minneapolis, 1926). This article, though it deals primarily with Wisconsin and with one racial group, has general significance because many of the conditions that it analyzes are probably typical of a much wider area than Wisconsin and a much more inclusive group than the Norwegians. The question of land selection has received penetrating discussion in Dr. Joseph

Schafer's studies of agriculture in Wisconsin. In general, however, it must be confessed that there is a large measure of truth in Professor Nevins' indictment. It seems safe to predict that the study of midwestern pioneering will soon produce a much larger yield of analytical scientific accounts of social and economic conditions. In Minnesota, both generally and locally, the field is a fertile one for investigators. Historians have been somewhat too attentive to the exceptional, the heroic, the bloody, the dramatic aspects of history. Has not the time come for intensive studies of the usual, the everyday, the peaceful, the undramatic aspects?

The search of Professor Nevins for realistic materials about American pioneer life calls for comment from another point of view. One may venture the guess that it involved a laborious examination of the publications of numerous local and state historical agencies. It is conceivable that many illuminating items escaped his attention. The point suggests a text for a little sermon to historians. Coöperation and organization are becoming increasingly imperative in historical work throughout the world. In England plans are now under way for indexing in some practical manner publications of local historical, archeological, and record societies. In England as in America there is obviously a great mass of historical production that, for lack of adequate indexing, is virtually lost outside the immediate circle in which it is produced. There is, to be sure, considerable bibliographical work at present; the difficulty is that its results are widely scattered, as is pointed out in an article entitled "Index of Academy Publications" in the June *Bulletin* of the Institute of Historical Research. Englishmen are wisely turning their attention to the problem of coordinating the labors of historical investigators; Americans may profitably study the methods that are being applied in England. For, with constantly increasing local history organization and production in this country, the need of well-oiled machinery for keeping students aware of what has been done becomes daily more necessary if duplication is to be avoided, if the results in many fields are to be coördinated, if American history as a whole is to profit from local history zeal. As the *Bulletin* observes editorially, "local and national records may, perhaps, be divorced

for the purpose of editing, but not for that of writing history." From the national point of view local history work has been compared with the production of the parts of a machine, and, as Professor Trevelyan has pointed out, the parts need to be assembled. To devise plans for such assembling harmonizes with the spirit of the times in historiography.

An evaluation of the contributions to American thought made by a noted son of the Middle West is contained in an article entitled "A Bibliography of Thorstein Veblen" by Harold A. Innis, in the *Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly* for June. Mr. Innis mentions the fact that Veblen was graduated from Carleton College in 1880, but he gives very little information about the famous economist's early life.

A revised and enlarged edition of *Prairie Smoke*, a series of legends of the Indians of the Missouri Valley recorded by Melvin R. Gilmore, first issued in pamphlet form in 1921 (see *ante*, 4:279), has been recently published (New York, 1929. 208 p.). The present volume includes fifty-nine legends of Dakota, Arikara, Pawnee, Mandan, Omaha, and Chippewa origin, twenty-seven of which did not appear in the earlier collection.

A collection of Chippewa objects assembled by Mrs. Marie Louise Bottineau Baldwin of Washington, D.C., is described in an interview with the owner in the *Washington Evening Star* for April 15. The article includes the announcement that Mrs. Baldwin's collection is on display in the library of the Indian service in the Department of the Interior Building. Mrs. Baldwin is a granddaughter of Pierre Bottineau, the "Kit Carson of the Northwest."

A study of the *Development of Governmental Forest Control in the United States* by Jenks Cameron has been published by the Institute for Government Research as one of its *Studies in Administration* (Baltimore, 1928). The last chapter is a brief essay on "The Forest and American History."

Mr. Arthur D. Howden Smith's popular biography of *John Jacob Astor, Landlord of New York* (Philadelphia, 1929. 296 p.)

might with equal appropriateness have borne the subtitle "fur trader," as four of its six "books," or sections, deal with that fundamental aspect of Astor's career. The section on the American Fur Company bears the fitting title "The First Trust."

The Fur-Trade and Early Western Exploration by Clarence A. Vandiveer (Cleveland, 1929. 316 p.) consists of twenty-eight popular magazine sketches on various aspects of a very important subject. Though interesting, the chapters are not particularly well articulated and they are of slight structure. Perhaps the only justification for bringing them together in book form is the author's conception of the fur trade as a unified subject. Recent years have witnessed a very considerable amount of documentary and monographic publication in this field by American and Canadian scholars. A well-written work on the American fur trade adequately synthesizing available knowledge is a *magnum opus* to dream of; no such book has yet appeared.

Under the title "McTavish, Frobisher and Company of Montreal," Mr. R. Harvey Fleming publishes in the *Canadian Historical Review* for June a letter from Simon McTavish to Joseph Frobisher written in April, 1787, together with an agreement and an indenture signed on November 19, 1787, by these two noted Montreal fur merchants. The documents throw much light upon the affairs of the two trading houses represented by the signers and of the Northwest Company — affairs centering about that fur trade for which Grand Portage was a leading depot. After sketching the history of the joint firm of McTavish, Frobisher, and Company, the editor declares that it had been "a leader in bringing all the varied operations of the fur-trade from the Far West to the markets of London within the scope of a single organization. It had exerted a growing influence on government both in Canada and in Great Britain, and had taken an ever-widening place in international trade."

"English Fear of 'Encirclement' in the Seventeenth Century" is the subject of an article by William T. Morgan in the *Canadian Historical Review* for March. "On the north, England was hemmed in by the French on the St. Lawrence; on the south and

west, by the Spanish": hence the struggle for the Ohio Valley, the significance of which had been put thus by Champlain in a letter to Cardinal Richelieu: "Possessing the interior of the country we shall be able to expel our enemies . . . and compel them [*the English*] to retire to the coast, and if we deprive them of trade with the . . . Iroquois, they will be forced to abandon the whole country."

An extraordinarily interesting and valuable record of the Saskatchewan fur trade in the last decade of the eighteenth century is presented in the *Journal of Duncan M'Gillivray of the North West Company at Fort George in the Saskatchewan, 1794-5*, edited by Arthur S. Morton (Toronto, 1929. lxxviii, 110 p.). The first entry, for July 21, 1794, records a crossing of the Grand Portage and this is immediately followed by a record of a canoe voyage along the northern boundary waters. "The contribution of the volume is in the clearness with which the relation of the Saskatchewan to the fur-trade is described," writes Dr. H. A. Innis in the *Canadian Historical Review* for June. "The sections are arranged, and the journal presented, to illustrate the position of the area tributary to the Saskatchewan as a source of supplies of pemmican for the trade; as the boundary between the strong woods of the north and the plains to the south, and between the Crees and the Plains Indians; and as a competitive battle ground between the North West Company, the Hudson's Bay Company and the free trader."

The career of Captain Joseph Throckmorton, who commanded steamboats on the upper Mississippi from 1828 to 1849 and continued his connection with the river trade until his death in 1872, is discussed by William Petersen in the April issue of the *Palimpsest*. Many of the boats that Throckmorton took upstream to the mouth of the Minnesota are described, and among the trips that are outlined is one up the St. Croix to Stillwater in 1845. In another article in the same number Ben Hur Wilson tells the story of the "Forest City Meteor," which fell in northern Iowa in 1890. He relates how Professor Horace V. Winchell purchased one of the meteorites for the University of Minnesota and explains

the litigation that followed, a subject that is also discussed by the editor in a comment on "The Jurisprudence of Meteorites."

In *The Seven Rich States — the Heart of America, Whose People Should Abundantly Prosper but Do Not*, Elias Rachie discusses agricultural depression in the Northwest and its causes and suggests some possible solutions for the problem (Minneapolis, 1929. 127 p.). The author believes that the section of which he writes — Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana — "can become the most advanced, wealthy and populous extensive area of land on the face of the globe."

A valuable survey of *State Recreation: Parks, Forests, and Game Preserves*, by Beatrice W. Nelson, has been published by the National Conference on State Parks (Washington, D.C., 1928. 436 p.). In one of the introductory chapters the author presents a "History of State Recreational Areas," in which she mentions Minnesota as one of the pioneer states in the field; the first state park in America was created in 1865; Minnesota established its first in 1889. Sections dealing with the park situation in every state of the Union appear in the volume; that on Minnesota includes accounts of state monuments, forests, and game reserves (p. 129-139). At the end of the book are tables showing the location, area, date of creation, method of acquisition, and special characteristics of the parks in each state.

Among the more notable publications brought out in connection with the centenary of the birth of Carl Schurz, March 2, 1929, are the *Intimate Letters of Carl Schurz, 1841-1869*, translated and edited by Joseph Schafer (*Wisconsin Historical Collections*, vol. 30 — Madison, 1928. 491 p.), and an article on "Carl Schurz — the American" by Carl Russell Fish in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June. Dr. Schafer's volume possesses special Minnesota interest by virtue of its inclusion of five letters written by Schurz in Minnesota while on a political speaking tour in 1859. "Such corduroy bridges, such mud-holes, such impenetrable thickets of stumps I have never seen," wrote Schurz on September 27, 1859, describing a trip from Belle Plaine to Lexington. "We

had to get down from the wagon almost a dozen times in order to pull the wheels, and occasionally the horses, out of the mud. We made at times not more than two miles per hour. The time passed between laughing and cursing. Finally about three in the afternoon we reached Lexington, a town consisting of a tavern, a schoolhouse, and a store." Professor Fish closes his discriminating appraisal with these words: "Our American liberal statesmen are few in number, and in the scant front rank stands Schurz."

The reports of the United States military inspector of fortifications to the war department during the years 1824 to 1832 about conditions at Fort Howard on Lake Michigan are published in the issue for September-October, 1928, of the *Green Bay Historical Bulletin*. Some early drawings and diagrams of the fort and its location are reproduced.

Plans for an exposition to be held in 1934 to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of Nicolet's arrival at Green Bay are described in the May issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine*. This number is a "special Green Bay edition" and contains several interesting historical articles.

The results of the Isle Royale Archeological Expedition, which "spent nearly a month in the summer of 1928 studying the ancient remains on Michigan's largest island," are reported by George R. Fox in the spring number of the *Michigan History Magazine*. In the same issue is an account of "Michigan's Early Military Roads" by George B. Catlin.

Even sober historians occasionally succumb to the lure of the romance of history. Thus the "Romance of the Mackinac Country" is the theme of an historical article by Dr. Milo M. Quaife in the summer number of the *Michigan History Magazine*.

Trails, Rails, and War: The Life of General G. M. Dodge, by Jacob R. Perkins, is a study of the career of a noted railroad engineer based upon his papers in the possession of the Historical, Memorial, and Art Department of Iowa, under the auspices of which the volume is published (Indianapolis, 1929. 371 p.). The

author shows how Dodge "combined railway promotion, surveying and construction with a potent influence on legislation" and describes "his work as a projector, builder, financier and director." Much attention is given to his Civil War activities and to his contribution to the building of the Union Pacific.

A study of the *Economic History of the Production of Beef Cattle in Iowa*, by John A. Hopkins, Jr., has been published by the State Historical Society of Iowa in its *Iowa Economic History Series* (1928. 248 p.).

Steamboating on the Missouri and Red rivers is discussed in an article on "Pioneer River Transportation in Dakota" by Harold E. Briggs, published in the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* for April. An excellent account of Anson Northup and the boat that bore his name is marred by the misspelling "Northrup." The article contains information about transportation costs; for example, "the freight rates between St. Paul and Winnipeg per hundred pounds in 1875 were as follows: first class, \$2.00; second class, \$1.50; third class, \$1.25; fourth class, \$1.00. Passenger rates were: first class, including meals and berth, \$24.00; second class, deck passengers on steamer, \$15.00." In the same issue of the *Quarterly* Dr. Louis A. Tohill brings his study of "Robert Dickson, Fur Trader on the Upper Mississippi" to a conclusion. A review of this doctoral thesis appears *ante*, 9: 153.

An important article on the "Origin of the So-Called Fenian Raid on Manitoba in 1871" by Professor John P. Pritchett, formerly of Macalester College, is published in the *Canadian Historical Review* for March. The abortive raid was the result of a "grand scheme" by William B. O'Donoghue, "conspirator" and "intriguer," for "liberating 'the down-trodden people' of Red River and annexing 'Rupert's land and the North-West Territory, British America' to the United States." O'Donoghue was the "head and front" of the entire movement; the raid was "not Fenian in any shape or form"; and there "is not a single bit of authentic evidence that shows Louis Riel connected in any way with the grand scheme." In reaching these conclusions Mr. Prit-

chett has made skilful use of a mass of documentary, newspaper, and manuscript⁴ sources, including the Minnesota Historical Society's collection of Taylor Papers. In the course of the discussion considerable attention is paid to annexation sentiment in Minnesota, especially in St. Paul, where in 1870 O'Donoghue, then on his way to Washington on a "quixotic mission" to the American government, was received most cordially. "For over a decade," writes Mr. Pritchett, "St. Paul had been the centre of a small but vigorous movement in the Republic for the union of the British North-west with the United States." After duly receiving and publishing O'Donoghue's "perverted story of Canadian tyranny and fraud," in which it was claimed that the Red River people "unanimously desired to be joined to the United States," some Minnesota newspapers published editorials claiming that soon "the advancing tide of American farmers would be cultivating the fertile and magnificent plains of the Red River and Saskatchewan districts." Mr. Pritchett asserts that certain "prominent" Minnesotans "privately" countenanced O'Donoghue's Red River scheme, and he suggests that they may have been "representative business men in St. Paul or Minneapolis interested in maintaining the Red River trade, which had become so lucrative in the past couple of decades." In Washington O'Donoghue received the cordial cooperation of Senator Ramsey and actually succeeded in getting an audience with President Grant, in which he pictured the Red River people as pleading for annexation and asked that a word of encouragement be spoken by the United States. "The chief magistrate was not misled by the artifices and machinations of the conspirator." Mr. Pritchett tracks down his villain with the remorselessness of a Sherlock Holmes; his method, indeed, reminds one of the ratiocination of the Baker Street expert.

The first winner of the Tyrrell Medal "for outstanding work in connection with the history of Canada" is Professor George M. Wrong, whose *Rise and Fall of New France* is a notable addition to Canadian historical literature. The medal, endowed by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell of Toronto, is to be awarded annually, "preferably but not necessarily" to a Canadian.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

"On July 1, 1680, Louis Hennepin left this place to discover St. Anthony Falls. Marked by the Daughters of American Colonists, 1929." These words are inscribed upon a marker dedicated at Champlin on May 16 by the Minnesota branch of that organization.

The account of Governor Ramsey's Minnesota career begun by Mr. Lawrence Boardman in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for March 31 has been completed in nine installments, the last of which appears in the issue for May 26. Mr. Boardman, as noted *ante*, p. 222, has based his account upon unpublished Ramsey diaries in the possession of the governor's daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Furness of St. Paul. He carries his narrative from Ramsey's appointment in 1849 as governor of Minnesota Territory to his departure from St. Paul for Washington as senator elect in 1863. The principal topics dealt with are the appointment of 1849 and the journey to St. Paul; the beginnings of Ramsey's Minnesota career; his experiences as superintendent of Indian affairs; the social life of the pioneer capital; territorial party politics; Ramsey's business enterprises; his service as mayor of St. Paul; his defeat for the state governorship by Sibley in 1857; his election to that office two years later; the beginnings of the Civil War; and the events of the Sioux Outbreak. As a rule the entries, as quoted by Mr. Boardman, are brief, and some events of great importance in which Ramsey played a significant rôle are passed over in the diary with little more than a mention; an example is the negotiation of the Sioux treaties in 1851. Yet the record that Mr. Boardman has used is obviously one of great value for Minnesota history because of the prominence of the diarist and his incisiveness in recording specific happenings and facts. Typical of the laconic but illuminating quality of Ramsey's entries is one for November 9, 1857, when the foundations of American business were shaking: "Times awful. My debts about \$40,000. My property worth a million, yet I am afraid of the consequences." For students of Minnesota history the diaries should prove an illuminating supple-

ment to the comprehensive collection of Ramsey Papers in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Stories of the Indian occupation of Minnesota, French and English explorations, the Pike expedition, the establishment of Fort Snelling, early settlements, pioneer life and industries, and treaty-making with the Indians are retold for children in an illustrated volume by J. Walker McSpadden entitled *Minnesota: A Romantic Story for Young People* (New York, 1928. 128 p.).

Two new state parks will be established as a result of acts passed at the last session of the state legislature. One, in Traverse County, will be a memorial to Samuel J. Brown for his services during the Sioux Outbreak, and the Birch Coulee Memorial Park in Renville County will commemorate the battle there on September 2, 1862. Provision was made likewise for the erection of a monument in Milford Township, Brown County, to those who were killed there during the outbreak. Another monument, to those who lost their lives in the forest fires of 1918, will be erected at Moose Lake.

"The Beginnings of Teacher Training in Minnesota," as sketched by Professor Hugh Graham in a brief article in the *Journal of Educational Research* for June, center about the Winona Normal School, opened in 1860. Dr. John D. Ford, a native of New Hampshire, who settled in Winona in 1856, is designated as the "father of the Minnesota normal school system."

"The Law School and the State" is the title of an address presented by the Honorable Pierce Butler at the dedication of the new Law School Building of the University of Minnesota on April 3 and published in the May issue of *Minnesota Chats*, a monthly publication of the university. The tone of the address is reminiscent and the speaker recalls many of the men connected with the early history of the university whom he has known. In referring to Dr. Folwell he expresses his appreciation of the "most recent gift" of the university's first president to the state — "a complete and authoritative history of Minnesota from the earliest period down to very recent times." Justice Butler also reviews the history of the law school from its establishment under Dean William S. Pattee in 1888.

A volume of *Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam by His Colleagues and Friends on His Thirtieth Anniversary as Librarian of Congress* (New Haven, 1929), collected and edited by William W. Bishop and Andrew Keogh, contains two essays of Minnesota interest. The first of these is one entitled "Mr. Putnam and the Minneapolis Public Library," contributed by Gratia A. Countryman, its present librarian (p. 5); the other, "Notes on the Beginning of a Mid-West University Library," is an historical sketch of the library at the University of Minnesota by its librarian, Frank K. Walter (p. 510).

Stagecoach days in southern Minnesota and northern Iowa are described in an interview with Mr. Charles Peck of Decorah, Iowa, published in the *New Ulm Review* for April 10. When the Sioux Outbreak began in 1862, Mr. Peck was driving a stage between Lansing and Decorah, and he gives an account of the excitement caused throughout the region by the Indian uprising.

A journey of twelve weeks in a covered wagon from Potterville, Michigan, to Minneapolis in 1871 is among the experiences described by G. H. Lewis of Benson in an article published in the *Swift County News* of Benson for May 7. The writer tells how his father and uncle started out with their families to join a colony of Mennonites in Minnesota; how the uncle became discouraged after reaching Minneapolis and returned to his home in Boston; and how his father decided to settle in Osseo, where he remained until 1875, when the mother's death led the family to go back to Michigan. Mr. Lewis and his brother later returned to Minnesota and the former settled at Benson.

Articles about the past and present of a number of Minnesota towns are being published in the Sunday issues of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* as a series on "Industrial Minnesota." Among the communities so dealt with are Detroit Lakes, April 14; Wadena, April 21; Staples, April 28; Montevideo, May 5; Marshall, May 12; Litchfield, May 19; Northfield, May 26; Wabasha, June 2; Moorhead, June 16; and Fargo, North Dakota, June 23.

The Lake Superior iron mining district is described as the "most striking single factor, if not the most important, in the

location of the steel industry of America today" in an article on the "Iron and Steel Industry of the United States," by Richard Hartshorne, in the *Journal of Geography* for April.

A useful handbook of information about *Forestry in Minnesota*, by E. G. Cheyney and O. R. Levin, has been published by the commissioner of forestry and fire prevention and the division of forestry of the University of Minnesota (1929. 55 p.). The authors trace the "Development of the Lumber Industry," tell of the organization of the various state forestry agencies, present briefly the history of conservation in Minnesota, give short histories of the state and national forests of Minnesota, and include much other material of a more technical nature. The locations of the original pine and hardwood forests of the state, of the present regions of virgin forest, and of the state ranger stations are shown on a map.

An account of the "early development of county-agent work" in Minnesota is included in a *History of Agricultural Extension Work in the United States, 1785-1923*, by Alfred C. True, published as number 15 of the *Miscellaneous Publications* of the United States department of agriculture (Washington, 1928. 220 p.). According to this account the first county agent in the state was F. F. Marshall, who began work in Traverse County in the fall of 1912.

The activities of James J. Hill and a number of other Minnesotans in the promotion of cattle-breeding are given due recognition in a *History of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle* by Alvin H. Sanders (Chicago, 1928. 1042 p.).

Information about 866 Minnesotans who died in World War service and are buried in European cemeteries is published in the *Congressional Record* for June 19 at the instance of Congressman Melvin J. Maas of St. Paul, who obtained the data from the quartermaster general of the army. Each name is accompanied by a statement of the man's rank, the organization in which he served, and the location of his grave.

The career of a newspaper publisher and political leader of some importance in Minnesota is the subject of a privately printed

memorial volume entitled *Tams Bixby, 1855-1922* (n. p., n. d. 137 p.). Bixby's political career included service as private secretary for Governors Merriam, Nelson, and Clough; in the newspaper field he established the *Red Wing Sun* in 1884 and acted as general manager of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* from 1907 to 1909. These activities are described in the present volume and a chapter is given to the town-site project that resulted in the founding of Bemidji — a project in which Bixby was greatly interested. Greater emphasis is given, however, to his work as active chairman from 1897 to 1907 of the Dawes commission, which was intrusted with the "administration of the Five Civilized Tribes" of Indian Territory. The illustrations in the volume are particularly noteworthy, since they include many contemporary photographs and cartoons.

The activities of Professor John S. Kedney of the Seabury Divinity School of Faribault as a member of the faculty of the Concord School of Philosophy, established as a summer school in 1879 by Bronson Alcott at his home in Concord, are described by Austin Warren in an article on the school in the *New England Quarterly* for April.

Louis H. Pammel in number 4 of his series of pamphlets devoted to *Prominent Men I Have Met* (Ames, Iowa, 1928. 16 p.) sketches the unique career of Edward W. D. Holway, who spent the years from 1904 until his death in 1923 as an assistant professor of botany in the University of Minnesota. The author touches briefly upon Professor Holway's activities as a banker at Decorah, Iowa, during thirty-five years, a period when his interest in botany was developing, and he tells how later he removed to Minneapolis to devote all his time to the study of this subject, particularly of plant rusts. Numerous articles about Holway and his work are quoted in the sketch.

The second volume of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, edited by Allen Johnson for the American Council of Learned Societies (New York, 1929), includes the names "Barsotti" to "Brazier." Of particular interest to Minnesotans are the biographies of Father George A. Belcourt, Canadian Catholic mission-

ary who established several missions to the Indians, among them one at Pembina; James S. Bell, for many years president of the firm of Washburn-Crosby of Minneapolis; the Chippewa half-breed, Pierre Bottineau, noted as a scout and guide; Lloyd W. Bowers, prominent lawyer and United States solicitor-general under President Taft, who was for many years a resident of Winona; and John E. Bradley, for several years, beginning in 1876, superintendent of schools in Minneapolis. These five biographies were prepared, respectively, by Orin G. Libby, W. J. Ghent, Theodore C. Blegen, Francis S. Philbrick, and Charles H. Rammekamp.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

The early years of the old Franklin School at Mankato are described by Mrs. Zula Bartlett Baker, one of the teachers who helped to open it in 1875, in two interviews published in the *Mankato Free Press* for April 22 and 25. She recalls that she had a large number of German pupils in her classes: "In January, 1876, I had thirty new pupils come in who could not say 'dog' or 'cat' in, as one small boy said, 'American talk.'"

An historic landmark of Blue Earth County, the Seppman Mill, with more than an acre of ground surrounding it, has been deeded to the Blue Earth County Historical Society by Mr. Alfred B. Seppman and Miss Martha A. Seppman. The society plans to restore the old windmill and perhaps add the site to Minneopa State Park, near which it is located. An artistic sketch of the mill, which was built in the early sixties and used until 1890, and an account of its history and construction are published in the *Mankato Daily Free Press* for May 14.

An account of early settlement in the neighborhood of Springfield, by L. E. Potter, appears under the title "In the Days of '69" in the *Springfield Advance Press* from April 18 to May 23. The material, which was gathered by a group of old settlers and prepared for publication by Mr. Potter, consists for the most part of brief reminiscent items and accounts of early days in Springfield, but it includes also a table of information about settlement

in Brookville, North Star, Burnstown, Bashaw, and Sundown townships, naming in separate columns the first and the present occupants or owners of the land. No dates are given, but the author states that only such sections as were occupied about the time when Springfield was incorporated are included. He depended, not on county records, but on the memory of early settlers for his information. The narrative has also been published in pamphlet form.

The story of the settlement of New Ulm in 1854 and 1855 by a group of German colonists and of events connected with its early history is told in the *New Ulm Review* for June 26 and in the *Brown County Journal* for June 28, in connection with the announcement of plans for a Diamond Jubilee celebration in July.

The founding and early history of Chanhassen Township, Carver County, are described in the *Shakopee Argus-Tribune* for April 18.

Eight thousand persons assembled at Center City on May 12 to witness the unveiling of a monument commemorating the establishment there seventy-five years ago of the first Swedish Lutheran church in Minnesota. An article on the history of the church by Luman U. Spehr, published in the *Chisago County Press* of Lindstrom for May 9, includes an account of the beginnings of Swedish settlement at Center City in the early fifties. Portraits of many of the people who helped found the church in 1854 and pictures of the first and present church buildings appear in the same issue of the *Press*.

The organization meeting of the Cottonwood County Historical Society (see *ante*, p. 225) was held at Windom on June 26. After addresses by Judge A. W. Annes and Mr. H. E. Hanson of Windom, Dr. Solon J. Buck of the Minnesota Historical Society, and Mr. I. I. Borgen of Mountain Lake, a constitution was adopted; officers were elected, with Mr. Hanson as the first president; and twenty-six charter members were enrolled. To correlate activities in the various parts of the county, it is planned to appoint a secretary for each township.

A list of the mound groups in the vicinity of Mille Lacs, comprising a total of 1,125 mounds, is included in an article published in the *Brainerd Daily Dispatch* for April 29. Some of the relics that have been discovered upon excavation are described and the preservation of the mounds is urged.

Pioneer life in Dodge County is described by A. P. Baker of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, who spent his boyhood on the Minnesota prairies, in an article published on April 13 in the *Commonwealth Reporter* of Fond du Lac as one of a series entitled "When I Was 21." Mr. Baker's sketch is reprinted in the *Mantorville Express* for April 19.

A pioneer rural school near Bricelyn is described by Mr. Gus Seeley in a brief interview printed in the *Bricelyn Sentinel* for April 4. He relates that eighty-six pupils were in attendance in 1886 and that they came to school on skates during the winter months.

The days when Red Wing was an important primary wheat market are recalled by Mr. Matt Pohl, who settled there in 1867, in an interview published in the *Red Wing Daily Republican* for May 1. He states that he remembers "counting 50 teams, loaded with wheat, headed toward Red Wing . . . on a single day."

Recollections of pioneer conditions in Goodhue County are presented by Mrs. H. T. Hoven in an article on pioneering in Goodhue County, in *Decorah Posten* of Decorah, Iowa, for May 17. The account forms one of a series published under the general title "Minder fra nybyggertiden" ("Memories of Pioneer Times").

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of Goodhue County is noted and the history of the courthouse at Red Wing, which has been in continuous use since its erection in 1858, is outlined in the *Red Wing Daily Eagle* for May 11.

The history of the First Congregational Church of Robbinsdale, which celebrated its fortieth anniversary with special services on May 24 and 26, is outlined by Evelyn Shumway in the *Hennepin County Enterprise* of Robbinsdale for May 23.

An historical pageant, "The Builders of Houston County," was the central feature of a three-day celebration held at Caledonia from June 14 to 16 to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the county. Among the local history material published to stimulate interest in the event are the reminiscences of Prentice A. Pope and his sister, Mrs. Mary Davidson, in the *Caledonia Journal* for April 3 and 10. This narrative begins with a graphic description of the Pope family's journey from New York to the new western home, a farm site near Caledonia, in 1854. Interesting comments are made on various phases of pioneer life, the Sioux Outbreak of 1862, the growth of the settlement, the first schools, politics of the period, and the religious life of the community. The first installment of the memoirs of another early settler, T. R. Stewart, who came from Massachusetts with his parents in 1853, appears in the *Caledonia Journal* for May 1.

An editorial on the value of "Newspapers as History" appears in the *Jackson Republic* for April 12, the first number of volume 60 of the paper. The writer calls upon the readers of the paper to appreciate the historical value of newspaper files and to provide for their preservation, preferably through local historical societies. The issue also includes a number of articles on the history of the locality, reprinted for the most part from earlier issues or from a volume on the history of Jackson County. Of special interest are an account of early days in the county by M. S. Clough and some recollections of Ormin Nason, recorded thirty-five years ago, in which he tells of carrying mail on foot from Mankato to Sioux City, Iowa, via Jackson, in 1858.

Sketches of the canning, banking, and milling industries at Le Sueur are included among the historical articles published on June 19 in a special edition of the *Le Sueur News-Herald*.

Road-building activities in McLeod County during the sixties and stagecoach facilities in the eighties are described in two articles in the *Glencoe Enterprise* for May 2 and 30.

"From a Castle on the Rhine to a Minnesota Cabin" is the title of a sketch of Mr. Leonard Archer-Burton, who settled at Fair-

mont in 1876 as a member of the Martin County English colony, in the magazine section of the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 26.

Graphic pictures of pioneer life in Martin County are given in a series of papers published in the *Martin County Independent* of Fairmont for May 13, 15, 18, and 20. These papers were prepared by members of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The history of the Catholic church in Nicollet County is the subject of an article in the *Catholic Bulletin* of St. Paul for June 22.

A sketch of the early history of Ada is reprinted in the *Norman County Herald* of April 12 from the first issue of the *Ada Alert*, published on April 9, 1880. A copy of this rare paper was discovered recently among the papers of a local bank and turned over to the *Herald*. The article not only gives a good account of the founding and early years of Ada, but it also contains much information on conditions throughout Norman County in 1880. Other items from the *Alert* are reprinted in the *Herald* for April 19.

The wrecking of the last store standing on the site of the once thriving village of Marion in Olmsted County is the occasion for the publication of sketches of the history of that town in the *Rochester Post-Bulletin* and the *Winona Republican-Herald* for May 11. Marion was founded in the fifties and for a time was a rival of Rochester, but it lost its prosperity when it was jilted by the railroad.

A *Soil Survey of Olmsted County, Minnesota*, by J. Ambrose Elwell, G. B. Shivery, B. H. Hendrickson, Mark Baldwin, and A. T. Sweet, has been issued by the bureau of chemistry and soils of the United States department of agriculture (1928. 54 p.). It includes some valuable material on crops, climate, population, topography, and the like, but its sketch of the history of settlement is very inaccurate.

Among the interesting features of the Diamond Jubilee held in Rochester from June 9 to 12 to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniver-

sary of its founding were an historical pageant depicting the early history of the community and an exhibit of historic objects, including some early railroad equipment. A special edition of the *Rochester Post-Bulletin* issued on June 7 contains numerous articles on various phases of the city's development.

The third annual summer meeting of the Otter Tail County Historical Society was held on the shores of Rush Lake, in Otto Township, on June 30. The program included papers on the "Early History of Maine Township," by Mrs. John Murdock, and the "History of St. Lawrence Church and the Life of Father Albrecht," by the Reverend Joseph Ambauen, and several short talks by pioneers on the "Early Settlement of Rush Lake." At the close of the meeting a bronze tablet was unveiled on the "Site of the Second Permanent Settlement in Otter Tail County."

A chapter entitled "Askov: A Study of a Rural Colony of Danes in Minnesota," by David Lloyd, is included in a volume about *Immigrant Farmers and Their Children*, by Edmund deS. Brunner (Garden City, New York, 1929. 277 p.). Mr. Lloyd tells of the founding of Askov in 1905 by a Danish colonization society, the difficulties encountered and problems solved by the first settlers, the incorporation of the village, the local industrial life, the coöperative enterprises that are so characteristic of Danish communities, and various phases of the colony's social and cultural development.

A sixty-page "golden anniversary edition" of the *Pipestone County Star* of Pipestone, issued on June 21, contains a wealth of material on practically every phase of the history of the city and the county of Pipestone. Some of the items were prepared especially for this edition; others, such as Nicollet's description of the famous pipestone quarries, are reprinted from previously published works. There are nearly a hundred illustrations.

A noteworthy feature of the meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society held at Mountain Iron on May 23 was an afternoon program presented by the local high school students. Papers relating to the history of the region were read by Alfred Staff,

Effie Johnson, Vera Jusela, and Lillian Mattson. The day was designated as "Mountain Iron Day" in the schools and plans were made for the presentation of local history programs before all classes. The afternoon session of the society was followed by an automobile tour to some of the mines in the vicinity; a dinner, which was attended by about two hundred people; and an evening session. At this meeting papers were read on the history of education at Mountain Iron, by A. W. Saari, Jr.; on the "Coming of the Railroad and the Churches," by N. J. Quickstad; on early days in the community, by Glenn Merritt; and on the "Discovery of the Mesabi Range at Mountain Iron and Vicinity," by R. L. Giffin.

"Teaching in the Early Days on the Iron Range" is the subject of a sketch by Mrs. Susan Gandsey, an early teacher at Hibbing, in the *St. Louis County Independent* of Hibbing for May 10. She tells of the first Hibbing school, opened in 1894, and describes the progress of the school system to 1903, when the first pupils were graduated from the high school.

Accounts of the German colony near Belle Plaine, Scott County; the Scandinavian community of East Union, Carver County; settlement in Benton Township of that county; and farming in the Big Woods in the fifties are given by Win V. Working in the *Belle Plaine Herald* for April 4, 11, 25, and June 27, in a series of local history articles.

Among a series of articles appearing in the *Arlington Enterprise* are an account of the decline of New Rome, once a more or less thriving village on the main road from Henderson to Fort Ridgely, April 11; descriptions of early rural schools and school-teaching, April 18 and May 2; a sketch of St. Johannes Evangelical Church, founded in 1866 at New Rome, May 23; and the story of the founding of Arlington in 1854, June 13.

At a meeting of the St. Cloud Reading Room Society at Sartell on May 16, Mr. William Sartell read a paper on "Early Pioneer Life of Minnesota." He included many recollections of his parents, who settled in Stearns County in 1853, of other pioneers of

the vicinity, and of the beginnings of the milling and lumber industries of the region. The address is printed in full in the *St. Cloud Daily Times* for May 17.

On May 18 there was dedicated in Clinton Falls Township a marker bearing the following inscription: "Frank West Adams, first white child born in Steele County, April 7, 1855-July 11, 1926. Placed by the Owatonna Cosmopolitan Club, May 18, 1929." A sketch of Adams' life, including an account of the emigration of his parents from Massachusetts to Minnesota in the fifties, was prepared for the occasion by his son, Mr. Floyd Adams of Farmington, and is published in the *Owatonna Journal-Chronicle* for May 24.

The pioneer experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Clarno, who settled in Wykeham Township, Todd County, in 1877 are described in an article based on a letter from Mrs. Clarno, who now resides at Alexandria, in the *Long Prairie Leader* for May 23.

A Brief Sketch of the History of the Elim Lutheran Church at Scandia by its present pastor, Joel Olsenius, was published in connection with the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration held there recently (Scandia, 1929. 59 p.). Excerpts from the pamphlet are reprinted, with numerous illustrations, in the June 20 issue of the *Chisago County Press* of Lindstrom.

The completion of a new courthouse at Breckenridge was the occasion for the appearance, on June 19, of a special edition of the *Breckenridge Gazette-Telegram*, including sixty-four pages of articles and sketches dealing with many phases of the development of Wilkin County. An account of the Sioux Outbreak by Lawrence Boardman, largely based upon material in the archives of the Minnesota Historical Society, includes excerpts from the diaries of Governor Ramsey (see *ante*, p. 350).

An account of the evolution of barbering "from a trade to a profession" during the past thirty years, with detailed commentary on the changes that have occurred, forms the gist of an interview with Charles A. Kleist, a veteran barber, published in the *Cokato Enterprise* for April 25. The story affords interesting sidelights upon the history of one aspect of American folkways.

A program issued in connection with the dedication of the new Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church of Minneapolis on April 28 includes a brief sketch of the history of the congregation from its organization in 1874 and pictures of the exterior and interior of its first church building.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church of Minneapolis, founded in 1850 by the Reverend Ezekiel G. Gear, chaplain at Fort Snelling, was observed by the parish with special services and celebration on April 14 and the days following.

Considerable historical material relating to the Minnesota Veterans of Foreign Wars appears in a special edition of the *Hennepin County Review* of Hopkins for June 6. Among other items is a detailed review of the work of the Hopkins post during the nine years since it was organized.



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